

# LAY PAUL JONES TO REST AT ANNAPOLIS THIS WEEK

Remains of America's  
Greatest Naval Hero  
to Be Removed.

CEREMONIES WILL  
BE VERY IMPOSING

France to Unite With This  
Country in Doing Honor to  
Memory of Famous Sea  
Fighter—The Life  
Story of Paul  
Jones.

By Walter Edward Harris.  
(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.—The remains of John Paul Jones, the greatest naval fighter America has produced, will be put away for the third time on next Tuesday. But they will not rest even then, for as soon as the Memorial Chapel which is being erected at the Naval Academy at Annapolis is completed, once again the dust of the great sailor will be removed, this time to what is expected to be its final resting place in the crypt of the chapel. The final removal will not be marked by ceremonies of any character, but the transfer will be of the simple nature of the removal of the body of General Grant from its temporary resting place on Riverside drive, in New York.

The exercises on Wednesday afternoon will be most elaborate. A special train will go over to Annapolis from this city bearing the President, cabinet officers and other officials of government. The exercises will be held in the armory of the Naval Academy, said to be the finest building of the kind in the world. The presiding officer and the orator of the day will occupy a platform in the front of the great hall and the body of Paul Jones will rest on a bier in front of the stand. It is at present in a temporary vault at Annapolis.

Secretary Bonaparte will preside and the President M. Jussier, French Ambassador to the United States, General Horace Porter and Governor Warfield, of Maryland, will deliver addresses. Cabinet officers, senators and representatives, prominent government officials and high officers of the army and navy and the governors of the thirteen original States, with their staffs, and delegations from various patriotic societies throughout the country.

Part of French Fleet.  
The officers and men of the French fleet, which will be in the harbor of Annapolis at the time of the removal, will take part in the ceremonies. The brigade of midshipmen will attend in a body and the naval militia of Maryland will be paraded. One of the striking features of the ceremonies will be the singing of patriotic hymns by the celebrated Oratorio Society, of Baltimore, composed of several hundred trained voices, under the direction of Joseph Pache.

The body will be sung immediately after President Roosevelt's address; "La Marseillaise," after M. Jussier's speech; "Chorus by Handel, after General Porter's speech; "Maryland, My General," after Governor Warfield; and "How Sleep the Brave."

The conclusion of the services, the remains of Admiral John Paul Jones, escorted by an imposing array of military, will be borne by body-bearers to the crypt hall, where it will remain until the crypt in the Memorial Chapel shall have been completed.

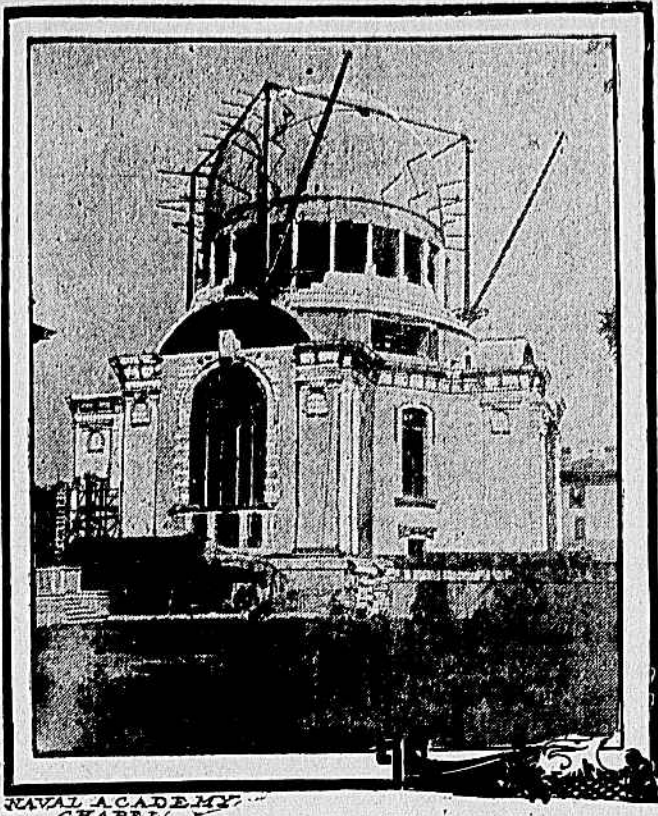
An Interesting Life Story.

The life-story of Paul Jones is as interesting as that of any of those characters of the early days of this country, who immortalized their names by their efforts to start the great republic of the western world on her career of glory. Cabinboy at twelve; an officer at seventeen; captain at twenty; in the merchant service of the North Atlantic; West Indian and Virginia planter, all before he had reached the age of twenty. Lieutenant in the navy at twenty-eight; captain at twenty-nine; commodore at thirty-two; the naval hero of all the world at thirty-three; a knight of France, the protégé of kings; the poet of queens and princesses; the friend of the great Washington himself, the associate of Jefferson, Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, and La Fayette. At thirty-six, the special envoy of America to Paris, charged with the duty of negotiating and collecting international claims; at forty, voted a gold medal by congress; winning victories over the Turks as vice-admiral in the Russian navy; a figure in the French Revolution; dead at forty-five; voted a public funeral by the French National Assembly; disinterred one hundred and thirteen years afterwards, and brought back to the American shores, that his ashes might rest in the land for which he had done so much in the war of independence.

Romantic As Fiction.

That is the story of John Paul Jones in outline, unique in some respects, and as romantic as that of an imaginary character of fiction. Although Jones was such an intense partisan of the cause of the colonies in the struggle against British tyranny, he was born at Arbigland, Scotland, July 6, 1747. It is said his father was a gardener. The family name was Paul, to which the celebrated sailor added the name of Jones years afterwards, for some reason never satisfactorily explained. He was apprenticed to a merchant of Whitehaven, in the American trade, when he was twelve years of age. His first voyage was to Virginia, where he had an elder brother, who resided near Fredericksburg, of his own free will, engaged in cultivating tobacco, and spent some time in the West Indies, engaged in commercial pursuits and speculations.

Immediately on the outbreak of the war with Great Britain, Jones offered his services to the colonies, and when the navy was organized he was appointed junior lieutenant on the Alfred, the flagship of a small squadron which sailed to the Bahamas and did considerable damage to the British shipping. In May, 1776, Jones was given the command of a small vessel, the Providence. He made a cruise to the Bermudas and Nova Scotia, capturing 16 prizes in less than ten weeks, and destroying the shipping and fishery at Capso and Isle Madame, Nova Scotia. The same year Jones made another cruise in the Alfred and captured many vessels of the Cape Bre-



NAVAL ACADEMY CHAPEL

ton coal fleet, and destroyed fishing holes of the enemy's ship. Only the guns on the starboard side of the Richard could be used and the same was true of those on the Serapis.

Just Beginning to Fight.

Two of Jones's 18-pounders burst at the first discharge. Gradually, the heavy armament of the Serapis told, and the lighter guns of the Richard were silenced. The entire sides of the Richard were shot away, so that the solid shot from the Serapis passed through without touching anything. The Richard caught fire in several places. Her decks were covered with dead and dying. The decks were so slippery with blood that only the barefooted could stand. She had been leaking when the enemy was sighted, and now had several feet of water in her hold. A subordinate officer, losing his

head, released the 200 or 300 British prisoners in the hold, and then ran to haul down the colors. He found the flag-pole shot away, and began to shriek for mercy.

Lieutenant Dale with a presence of mind which could only have been possible only in a man of heroic mould, set the released prisoners to working the pumps, which not only allowed the guard to be free to take a hand in the fighting, but relieved the pumpmen and permitted their taking part in the fight. Jones ran up to where the fear-crazed officer was bawling for quarter and broke his head with his pistol butt. It was at this point that Captain Richard Pearson, commander of the Serapis, called to Jones:

"Are you ready to surrender?" "I have not begun to fight yet," was the reply of the dauntless American commander, words that will be remembered as long as the republic shall stand.

The Serapis was still firing heavily and the Richard's pieces were nearly still. However, the constant deadly tolling from the Richard's tops was telling. Jones took to the upper guns of the British vessel almost certain death, and they, too, were silenced. Then a cannon shot brought down the mainmast of the Serapis. Combustibles thrown from the Richard were wrapped in flames. Finally, a bucket of hand-grenades was flung down the hatchways of the Serapis, setting off a mass of cartridges, killing or wounding all who were near, and wrecking five guns.

At this point the Alliance came up. Her captain, half-crazed by jealousy, the engagement, occasionally firing into both vessels. It is not of record that the Alliance rendered any assistance, but Pearson probably expected her to do so, and struck his colors. Four of his guns were still firing, and his ship was found.

The brave Dale, to whose coolness the victory was so largely due, was put aboard the Serapis as prize-master, and Jones tried to navigate the Richard to a friendly port. But the vessel was too greatly damaged, and she had to be abandoned at nine o'clock the 26th of September, and an hour later she went down, the victorious vessel in the most desperate naval encounter in the history of our country.

Although there were no telegrams and cables, and no newspapers to speak of, to herald the news of the wonderful victory of the Bonhomme Richard, a tremendous sensation throughout Europe and the colonies in America. Jones received almost royal honors in Paris when he returned to that city. The King presented him with a splendid gold sword, and invested him with the military order of merit.

When Jones returned to America in 1781 Congress highly complimented him for his zeal, prudence and intrepidity, voted him a gold medal, and promised him the command of a fine new ship about to be built. In fact, the ship promised Jones was then building, but when it was completed, it was given to France. Jones subsequently went on board one of the vessels, where he re-

mained until the conclusion of peace. In the Russian Service.

His afterwards entered the Russian service at the invitation of Catherine the Great, and while he won a decisive battle against the Turks, jealous supporters took all the credit to themselves, and Jones, after trying in vain to stand against the intrigues against him, quitted the Russian service. He resided in St. Petersburg, and lived in that city until his death, July 18, 1822. He was the pet of royalty and nobility, and his wide acquaintance among members of the ruling class gave him a very clear insight into conditions in France. Although all his associates were French, among the class whose heads burst the bloody storm of the revolution of '89 Jones's sympathies never wavered. His love of freedom was innate, his advocacy of the rights of men never faltered. When the National Assembly of France was voted of the death of Jones it paid immediate and appropriate respect to his memory by adopting a suitable resolution, and appointing a committee of twelve members to attend the funeral. It is stated that a rising vote, resolution was adopted by a rising vote, a member said: "I trust the feeling of personal bereavement universal in this body may be granted brief expression. What Paul Jones has done for the rights of men need not be told to Frenchmen. What more he should be allowed, almost with his last breath to do, if spared, is known to many Frenchmen. Bertrand Barere, then at the height of his fame as an orator, delivered from the portico of the Palace of Justice, an impassioned oration on the achievement of Jones, who was his personal friend.

Lay in Unknown Grave.

The exact place of the burial of Paul Jones was for a long while unknown. Americans did not go to Paris as frequently as the French, and he died and was buried immediately thereafter as they do now, and France was too busy, while Napoleon was on the stage, to keep a good watch over the resting place of the great sailor. When France settled down years after the death of Jones, and American travelers began to inquire concerning the location of Paul Jones's grave, it was found that nobody knew it. For many years the fact was stated in histories of America that the site of the grave of the founder of the American navy was unknown. In 1899 several learned societies of Paris commenced a scientific search for the grave. The merit of locating it is mainly due to a M. Riccaudy, who ran across the correspondence of the keeper of the cemetery of the Invalides. This correspondence showed that Jones was buried in the cemetery of Saint Louis, located in the squalid northeastern section of modern Paris at the corner of Rue Grange-aux-Belles and Rue des Ecluses Saint Martin. The body of Jones was found, the year after the interment of Jones.

Work of General Porter.

General Horace Porter, American Minister to France, spent several years at his own expense searching for the body of Jones, and while others may deserve the credit of locating the grave, to General Porter is due that of establishing the identity of the remains. General Porter found in the Bibliothèque Nationale, in Paris, at the time of the death of Jones, written by Mrs. Jenny Taylor, Jones's elder sister, informing her that "his body was put into a leaden coffin, that in case the United States, which he had so essentially served, and with so much honor, should claim his remains, they might be moved easily removed." There was also found in the French national archives of 1792, a letter stating that "M. Simonneau has furnished the cost of the interment of Admiral Paul Jones, of which the bill amounts to four hundred and sixty francs."

After having located the general site of the burial place of Jones, General Porter began a careful examination of what had been the old cemetery. Five shafts were sunk, galleries run from them in all directions, and the interior of the shafts was probed with long iron rods. Only leaden coffins were considered. Five of this metal were found. The first, second and fourth had inscriptions on them which showed they did not contain the body sought. The fifth was opened and disclosed the remains of a man under six feet in height. Jones was only five feet seven inches tall. On the 31st of March, 1906, the body of Jones was found.

The Body Well Preserved.

The lead coffin was of much superior workmanship to that of the other four, which is consistent with the statement that M. Simonneau had paid 462 francs for the funeral expenses, as a hospital patient could be buried in that time for 80 francs. The body had been packed in hay and straw, and as the coffin had been filled with alcohol, the body was in an excellent state of preservation. The abundant description that has come down to the present generation of the personal appearance of the remains so plain and positive as to leave no room for doubt.

The striking resemblance of the features to the medallion, executed under the personal supervision of a Frenchman in 1787, was apparent. The measurements of the cadaver agreed to within seven hundred thousandths of an inch with those of the bust executed by Houdon, a contemporary and admirer.

The length of the body, the color of the hair, the position of the teeth, corresponded exactly with the personal description of Jones furnished by contemporaries.

The cap in which the hair was done up was marked with a "J." Finally, an autopsy, conducted by two of the most eminent physicians of France, showed that the body was that of a man who had grave pulmonary trouble, and dropsy of the lower extremities. It is known that Paul Jones died of dropsy, and that he had symptoms of severe affection of the lungs.

Seven of the most eminent scientific men in France attested the genuineness of the identification. It was established as certainly that the body was that of John Paul Jones as the body resting under the great tomb in the Hotel des Invalides was that of the great Napoleon.

As soon as the identity of the body had been established, General Porter notified the State Department. President at once ordered that a naval squadron, under Admiral Sigbee, proceed to Cherbourg and that the body be brought down from Paris, placed aboard the Brooklyn, the flagship, and brought back to America. The circumstances of the transfer of the remains from French soil to the American shores last July are too fresh in the public mind to allow of their being given here. The ceremonies brought ashore and placed in the temporary vault, were of special impressiveness and of a character designed to express the veneration of America for the memory of the greatest of all her long line of naval heroes.

Supply Too Limited.

"I heard you had a cow for sale," began Sublimus, "and as I'm thinking of buying one for my little pig, I'll interrupt the farmer, eagerly, 'That's the Jarvey yonder. Now, that's one good pig in her that you can depend on.'"

"I'm grateful that would never do, I'd need a quart, at least," Catholic Steadfast and Times.

## The Home of Fashionable Apparel. Tyler's First and Broad. Bargains in Boys' Clothes

We offer to-morrow some pleasing values in durable, stylish and well-made Suits for big boys and little boys.



Boys' All-Wool Fancy Cassimere Double-Breasted Spring Suits, sizes 6 to 17; regular \$3.50 quality, \$2.23

Boys' All-Wool Blue Serge Suits, double breasted style, sizes 6 to 17 years; regular \$4.00 values, \$2.98

Boys' Fancy Worsted, Blue Serge and Novelty Mixture Double-Breasted and Norfolk Suits, sizes 6 to 17 years; regular \$5.00 values, \$3.48

Little Boys' Fancy Suits, in Sailor Blouse, Russian Blouse and Buster Brown styles, nicely trimmed and finished with pretty belts and emblems; tailored in Blue Serge and Novelty Worsteds; regular \$6.00 values, \$3.98

## Boys' Washable Suits 50c to \$3.00

They are here in the largest variety of colors, styles and fabrics that you have ever had the pleasure of inspecting.

## Boys' Knee Pants.

Boys' 75c quality wool Knee Pants, in black, blue and fancy mixture, 48c.  
Boys' \$1.25 quality Blue Serge Knee Pants, 75c.  
Boys' Corduroy Blouse Pants; special, \$1.25.  
Brownie Overalls, sizes 4 to 16, made of good quality overall cloth, 23c.

## Children's Straw Sailors

have just come in. We will have them on show to-morrow. Prices, 50c to \$2.00.

## ROLLER SKATES FREE

with every \$5.00 spent in our Boys' Department.

## Mail Orders Filled.



Two and a Half Per Cent.  
of This Week's Cash Business Goes to

## San Francisco Fund

We will give to the Local Relief Fund 2 1/2 per cent. of all our cash business, beginning

To-Morrow, Monday, Morning

April 23rd, and ending Saturday evening, April 28th. Do your shopping here this week and assist in swelling the fund. Remember every little purchase counts.

## Summer Suits at Reduced Prices.

Every cloth suit in the house at a discount to make room for Wash Suits. This means a popular saving on a popular line of the highest grade suits.

Ladies' Elton Suits, in fancy gray mixtures, navy and black Panama, with strap trimming, lined in taffeta collar and cuffs, nicely lined and full circular skirts; \$15.00 values, special at \$12.50.

Fine grade Velle Suits, in black, navy, reseda and lavender; Eltons, broad trimmed and straps, finished with piping, short sleeves and (af-

feta lined; gored, circular skirts, front and back panel plaited; \$20.00 value, at \$17.50.

High grade Panama Suits, in gray, Alice blue, old rose, reseda, navy and black; jaunty Eltons, finished with shawl collar, covered with baby Irish batiste, and low-cut vest of pique, making a very stylish effect; full circular skirt, with folds, \$25.00.

## Trustworthy Values in Silks.

The selling will be furious, lively, satisfactory, because these are unusually good silks—unprecedented from the point of price.

Chiffon Crepes, in black and colors; 27 inches wide, 75c.

Creme de Chine, in very select colorings; 23 inches wide, 50c.

Chiffon Taffeta, in fancy weaves; 50c value, 30c.

Changeable Taffetas; these goods are worth more money, but we offer them at a special price, 40c.

Fancy Taffetas and Louisines; there are many pleasant surprises in these at 60c.

White Habutai Japanese Wash Silk, 20 inches wide, 25c.

White Habutai Japanese Wash Silk, 22 inches wide, 35c.

White Habutai Japanese Wash Silk, 27 inches wide, 40c.

White Habutai Japanese Wash Silk, 36 inches wide, 50c.

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